


THE PARKS	OTHER PARKS	CLASSES OF PARKS	MATTAWA	QUETICO	LAKE SUPERIOR/KILLARNEY	ALGONQUIN	
<div> <div>  <div> <div>Ontario</div> <div>Ministry of Natural Resources</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Hon. Leo Bernier</div> <div>Minister</div> </div> <div> <div>W. D. Macnee</div> <div>Deputy Minister</div> </div> </div> <p>You would have to live over one hundred years to see all of Ontario's Provincial Parks at the rate of one park per summer. While visiting every park, you would travel over much of Ontario. You would reach tidewater at Tidewater Natural Environment Provincial Park on James Bay. You would travel along the historic voyageur canoe route. You would see spectacular scenery and visit fragile ecosystems. These places have been reserved as a heritage for you and future generations.</p> <p>During the past several decades, a most extensive and varied Provincial Park system has been built. At first, in 1893, there was Algonquin Park, followed in 1894 by Rondeau. Only six more Provincial Parks were opened in the next fifty years. Quetico in 1909, Long Point, 1921; Presqu'ile, 1924; Ippewash, 1938; Sibley, 1944; and Lake Superior Park, 1944. Then, with the sudden growth of a leisure society, outdoor recreation boomed. During the years of 1954 to 1964, an additional 81 Provincial Parks and 55 reserves were established. Fees were charged, for the first time, in an attempt to recover annual operating costs. From 1965 until the present, nearly 20 more parks were opened to the public. The park system's total acreage has tripled since 1954. A parks classification system has been devised to enhance the enjoyment of recreationists and to relate discrete development to the natural environment and historic features of parks.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Natural Resources: Reorganization. The Ministry of Natural Resources came into being April 1st, 1972, as a result of a major restructuring of the Government of Ontario. Taking under its jurisdiction the many previously separate agencies which had been responsible for Ontario's public lands and natural resources, the Ministry of Natural Resources is charged with fulfilling the following mandate:</p> <p>"To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters".</p> <p>The Division of Parks of the Ministry of Natural Resources plans, manages and protects Provincial Parks for your benefit and for the benefit of future generations. Parks and recreation areas are also provided through Conservation Authorities, the St. Lawrence Parks Commission and the St. Clair Parkway Commission.</p> <p><b>Conservation Authorities.</b> The thirty-eight Conservation Authorities in the Province own and manage more than 200 recreational areas, utilizing funds provided by participating municipalities and the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>A brochure detailing recreational opportunities offered by individual conservation areas is now available on request from the Conservation Authorities Branch, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto 182, Ontario.</p>	<p>The map shows every Provincial Park, and indicates its classification and outlines its services. You can expect different kinds of recreational opportunities in different kinds of parks. Classification of parks was first adopted in 1967 to assist in managing and planning parks. Classification helps to meet visitors' widely differing needs and to protect special natural areas. Once you see how parks are classified you can select the ones most suitable for you.</p> <p><b>Primitive Provincial Parks</b> preserve huge areas of natural landscape as heritages for wilderness recreation, education, and scientific observation. Primitive Parks are large enough to support a balance of nature within the park, with minimal human intervention or none at all. These parks are planned for natural preservation and complete wilderness recreation. No facilities for auto-camping, picnicking or hiking are provided, to prevent any disruption to the environment. Polar Bear Primitive Provincial Park, for example, preserves a vast, wild tract on the shores of Hudson's Bay and James Bay.</p> <p><b>Nature Reserve Provincial Parks</b> protect outstanding natural features for scientific and educational uses. General public enjoyment of them is permitted only if the fragility of the Nature Reserves can tolerate numbers of people.</p> <p><b>Wild River Provincial Parks</b> maintain certain rivers outstanding for their scenic, historical or natural qualities. They are managed to prevent incompatible commercial or recreational uses. They are planned particularly for the canoe-camper—the ardent, experienced paddler. Mattawa Wild River Provincial Park and Winisk Wild River Provincial Park are two examples of this class of park.</p>	<p><b>Recreation Provincial Parks</b> serve two purposes. Recreation picnicking parks have small picnicking areas, and recreation camping parks offer facilities and services for both intensive auto-camping and picnicking. Both kinds of recreation parks usually have beaches for swimming.</p> <p><b>Natural Environment Provincial Parks</b> reserve landscapes of important natural, historic and scenic qualities. They provide opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation, like hiking, canoeing, boating and nature study. Usually they offer an interpretive programme which enables the visitor to learn more about the park's high-quality environment. These parks are being zoned in a continuing effort to provide high quality recreational opportunities by integrating resource protection with park services. In certain limited facility zones, opportunities are provided for extensive enjoyment of the park's natural environment. In high-service zones, modern sanitation and interpretation facilities are provided for your convenience and education. In some resource management zones controlled commercial resource uses may be permitted, providing such uses do not conflict with recreation. Natural Environment Parks have varying combinations of all such zones. Visitors may use all park zones, except when the District Manager declares an extreme fire hazard.</p> <p><b>Historical Provincial Parks.</b> Historical Provincial Parks preserve and perpetuate historic sites or areas which are representative of the important features of the heritage of Ontario and Canada. These parks provide for archaeological and historical educational studies by special interest groups, coupled with interpretive programmes and complementary recreational facilities for visitors seeking history-oriented recreation experiences.</p>	<p><b>Mattawa Wild River Park.</b> The park is 25 miles long and was recently established to preserve the river and its surrounding area. The Mattawa is a tributary of the Ottawa River and runs along an ancient geological fault. It was first used by prehistoric Indians as a route from Ottawa to Lake Nipissing. Today canoe trippers can still travel the same route, made famous by such explorers as Samuel de Champlain and Alexander MacKenzie, and the Voyageurs of the Northwest Company. At the lower end of Mattawa Wild River Park is Samuel de Champlain Natural Environment Park with organized campgrounds, picnic areas, trails and an interpretive programme.</p> <p>Four recently established Wild River Parks are also described on the map face of this brochure.</p>	<p><b>Quetico Provincial Park.</b> Quetico, lying in Ontario along the Minnesota boundary, is canoe country. Quetico Provincial Park's 1750 square miles are laced with superlative canoe routes, yielding some of the finest canoeing opportunities in the world. Canoe trippers can camp beside ancient canoe routes, travelled by the prehistoric Indians and famous explorers. Modern canoeists paddle on the very rivers travelled by the great adventurer-explorers, La Verendrye, the memorable fur trading captain, Sir George Simpson — even the well-remembered Canadian artist, Paul Kane. Through the park they can still see signs of the Dawson road-and-water track, begun after Confederation to link west with east by an all-Canadian route. During the summer, an interpretive naturalist programme of conducted trips and illustrated evening talks and films is presented at Dawson Trail Campgrounds. There is also a temporary museum, staffed by the interpretive naturalists, to help introduce visitors to Quetico Park. Besides information on the park's exciting history, a visitor can learn about the park ecology, its plants and animals and natural resources. Access to Quetico Provincial Park is limited to perimeter points. Visitors from the north, for example, take Highway 11 to the Dawson Trail Campgrounds on French Lake (the only serviced campground in the park). Canoeists may use several starting points on water routes leading from outside the park into the interior. Publications include "Quetico Provincial Park" and "Canoe Routes in Quetico Provincial Park", as well as a handy map-brochure.</p>	<p><b>Lake Superior Provincial Park.</b> Highway 17 travels 52 miles through the picturesque hills, lakes and forests of Lake Superior Park. From the highway visitors can enjoy magnificent views of the rugged shoreline and off-shore islands. Camping and picnic sites located along Lake Superior and the inland lakes make the 528 square-mile natural environment park an ideal place to visit. Visitors will also be interested to see the historical Indian paintings on sheer Lake Superior Cliffs near Agawa Bay. Ask about the park's interpretive naturalist programme.</p> <p><b>Killarney Provincial Park.</b> Near Killarney Village, an old fur trading centre, the Natural Environment park is 140 square miles of spectacular scenery (painted by A. Y. Jackson and other famous artists). A visitor to Killarney Provincial Park can enjoy fishing, hiking, canoeing and camping near the beautiful white quartzite backdrop of La Cloche Mountains. Campers will also find a new campground at George Lake, accessible from Highway 69, 537.47 miles from its junction with Highway 69.</p>	<p><b>Algonquin Provincial Park.</b> The most famous Provincial Park, Algonquin, is situated on the dome of hills between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River. The park protects 2,910 square miles of forests and lakes, and the headwaters of several rivers. These tributaries carried pioneer lumbermen into Algonquin's vast old stands of pine timber beginning about 1835. Down them floated huge square timbers in river drives towards sawpits. Tom Thomson, the well-known Group of Seven artist, painted here during his last four, most creative years, and died in the park in 1917. The park area, known for its natural beauty, is enriched by a wide variety of plants and animals from both northern and southern zones. Here is the land of the raven, the bear, and the loon. Algonquin is the largest park in southern Ontario, and has many opportunities for the canoeist. The central area of the park can be reached only on foot, or by canoe, and consists of forested country without any public roads. Around the park, several perimeter access points lead by water routes to the interior. From Highway 60, serviced campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, information centres, parking areas, beaches, stores and restaurants are available. Many first-time campers begin by visiting Algonquin Provincial Park, partly because of its fame, and because information on the park is so readily available. Canoe centres are staffed with information officers to assist the interior camper in planning his trip. Illustrated talks conducted twice, labelled trails, a museum and pioneer logging exhibit help to introduce the park's natural and historical heritage. A map-brochure shows canoe portages through the interior and describes several routes.</p>

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CAMPING/PICNICKING	BOATS/TRAILS	CANOE ROUTES	WINTER RECREATION	PARK SEASON	PARK FEES	PARK FEES HUNTING/FISHING FEES	PROTECT PARKS	POINTERS	INFORMATION
<p><b>Overnight camping.</b> To protect the environment, parks must turn away overnight visitors after all campsites are filled. Campsites cannot be reserved. The maximum length of stay permitted is 28 days. More than one car per campsite is not allowed. Since car parking soon compacts the soil and kills vegetation buffering the campsites. Visitors to heavily used parks in Southern Ontario can avoid disappointment by beginning their visit on weekdays. Campgrounds are indicated in the chart on the map-side of this publication.</p> <p><b>Daytime Picnicking.</b> Most Natural Environment Parks and all Recreation Parks have picnic grounds. They are equipped with picnic tables, fireplaces, grills, garbage containers, toilets, and drinking water. Change houses are usually provided near the beaches. Daytime visitors as well as campers may take part in the interpretive naturalist programme without extra charge.</p> <p><b>Tent and Trailer Camping.</b> All Natural Environment Provincial Parks and Recreation Camping Parks have campsites to suit either tents or trailers. Certain campgrounds have electricity; fees are \$4 a day for occupancy of sites with electrical outlets. In an expanding programme of environmental protection and human health, the Provincial Parks have installed trailer sanitation stations in nearly every Natural Environment and Recreation Camping Park.</p> <p><b>Group Camping and Picnicking.</b> Reservations are required to use the facilities provided at parks for non-profit youth groups such as Boy Scouts. Reservations, arranged by writing the District Manager or contacting the Park Superintendent.</p>	<p><b>Boat Launching.</b> Public access to water has been provided at many points outside of parks. Watch for the distinctive highway sign. These water access points are serviced by roads, docks, launching ramps and parking areas. No camping is permitted. Be sure to park well away from the launching ramp, in the areas provided.</p> <p><b>Hiking and Walking Trails.</b> Many parks have walking trails one or two miles long. Longer trails have been built in some of the larger Provincial Parks. The seventeen mile-long Highland Hiking Trail in Algonquin Park, for example, will eventually become an extensive system of trails into the park interior. For further information contact the district offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources.</p>	<p><b>Camping and fishing trips by canoe,</b> once popular only in Algonquin and Quetico Parks, are now enjoyed by thousands of vacationers from the Manitoba border and the shore of James Bay. Winisk and Mattawa Wild Rivers are the first of a number of Wild River Provincial Parks to be established. These parks are intended to preserve some of the most scenic and historic river routes across the province. In addition, 80 percent of Ontario is public land still held by the Crown, with a vast network of 250,000 lakes and connecting waterways for the experienced canoe campers. Here is the opportunity to travel through undeveloped country along the routes which still carry Indian names or those of early explorers, fur traders, prospectors and settlers. Portages, landing places and campsites are documented along thousands of miles of these waterways outside provincial parks. A free booklet describing a number of canoe routes in northern Ontario, plus further information on maps and route descriptions, is available from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Individual publications are also available for routes in Algonquin, Killarney, and Quetico Parks.</p>	<p>Visitors are welcome in all Provincial Parks during the winter months, however few parks have completely winterized facilities. Park visitors are required to pay user fees only at the winter parks where facilities are operated specifically to accommodate the winter user. Some parks are currently operating throughout the winter season with full facilities.</p> <p>As a visitor you can enjoy camping, (heated comfort stations are available) ice fishing, snowshoeing, hiking, skiing, skating and tobogganing. In addition, snowmobilers may travel on marked zones or trails in all but a few of Ontario's provincial parks.</p>	<p>Provincial Parks are gradually becoming year-round vacation destinations. Fees may be charged anytime throughout the year, at the discretion of the District Manager.</p> <p><b>All Provincial Park facilities and services are operational from about May or June to September or October. During other periods, full facilities and services will be operated when warranted by suitable weather and adequate demand. Limited facilities, at least, are usually available throughout the year.</b></p> <p>South of French River, Lake Nipissing and Mattawa River, all Provincial Parks facilities and services are in full operation by the second Friday in May, and until the third Sunday in September. Thereafter, full facilities will be operated when weather conditions permit and sufficient numbers of visitors warrant maintaining a park operating staff.</p> <p>North of the French and Mattawa, all park facilities and services, including those of Garson Lake and Driftwood Parks, are in full operation by the first Friday in June until the second Sunday in September. As with the more southerly parks, full facilities and services will be operated thereafter as long as weather conditions permit and sufficient numbers of visitors warrant maintaining a park operating staff.</p>	<p><b>Annual Vehicle Entry Permit - \$15.00.</b> Allows the entry of the vehicle or boat for which it is issued into any provincial park or park operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission any number of times during the year. Annual vehicle permits are required by day-users such as picnickers etc., only, as the daily vehicle and campsite permits as described below include vehicle entry for campers.</p> <p><b>Daily Vehicle Entry Permit - \$1.50.</b> Allows the entry of the vehicle or boat for which it is issued into any provincial park or park operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission any number of times during the day the permit is valid. It has no value for the purpose of camping.</p> <p><b>Daily Vehicle &amp; Campsite Permit - \$3.50.</b> Allows the entry of the vehicle or boat for which it is issued into a specified provincial park and allows the permittee to occupy a campsite in that provincial park for one night.</p> <p><b>Daily Vehicle &amp; Campsite Permit with Hydro - \$4.00.</b> As above, however, the extra fee of .50 will be charged for those campsites where electrical power is available.</p> <p><b>Interior Camping Permit - \$2.00 per night or \$20.00 for 16 days.</b> Allows the permittee and other occupants of his boat or canoe to use canoe routes and camp in unorganized campsites in the interior of Provincial Parks. In addition a \$1.50 vehicle entry permit is required for the date on which you enter the park; permits include both camping and vehicle parking fees.</p>	<p><b>Group Camping Permit - free of charge.</b> Allows groups of youths of a religious, charitable or educational organization to camp in an area so designated by the park superintendent. Prior reservations should be made with the park superintendent.</p> <p><b>Bus Permit - \$10.00 per day.</b> Allows a bus licensed under the Public Vehicles Act into a provincial park during the day the permit is valid. Individual campsites cannot be reserved.</p> <p>Many Provincial Parks provide opportunities for fishing, and a few parks permit hunting in controlled areas during game seasons. Regular hunting and fishing licenses must be purchased. Special hunting licenses, also required for hunting in controlled parks, are obtainable at those parks. Fishermen and hunters should also obtain copies of the hunting and fishing regulations. The carrying of firearms, all guns and archery equipment without special park hunting permits is strictly prohibited in any Provincial Park. Declare all weapons at the park entrance.</p>	<p><b>What can you do to help?</b> Don't chop or deface trees. Use the firewood provided in every park. (Bring your axe or saw.) With over 10,000,000 visits to parks each year, no trees would be left in campgrounds if even one person in a hundred damaged one park tree.</p> <p>Birch trees peel naturally, but are permanently scarred and often killed by souvenir collectors. Don't strip the bark. It is an offence to harm or carry away a park's natural or historical features or curios.</p> <p>Leave your dogs and cats at home, where they are happy in familiar surroundings. If you must bring your pets, make sure that they are leashed while in the park. Cats and dogs are natural predators, and can easily and innocently harm wildlife. Dogs can be a particular nuisance in campgrounds, and are prohibited from beaches. You are responsible for them.</p> <p>There are no walls in campgrounds. Remember that voices travel long distances over water. Keep noise and partying to a minimum, especially during the evening, to avoid disturbing other campers.</p> <p>Fires must be confined to the fireplaces provided. When leaving, or when retiring for the evening, make sure that the fire is dead out.</p> <p>Take your garbage with you. Or deposit it in the park's regularly serviced garbage containers. A beautiful campsite would soon become an ugly eyesore if each camper left only one piece of garbage behind him. Don't bury your garbage. Don't throw it in lakes or rivers.</p>	<p><b>Insects.</b> Be prepared. Bring some insect repellent to deter mosquitoes, black flies or sand flies. Insecticides containing harmful chemicals should not be sprayed in a park. Certain insecticides, unlike repellents, are very harmful to fish, plants, and birds.</p> <p><b>Sanitation.</b> During the past five years an intensive effort has been made to construct modern sanitation facilities in appropriate areas of Provincial Parks. Every park's drinking water and beaches are tested regularly.</p> <p>Toilet facilities vary in accordance with the nature and purpose of each park, and its location. Some parks are limited to modern vault privies, many have flush-toilet washrooms, and a few have showers and laundromats. All toilets are carefully serviced daily by park maintenance staff.</p>	<p>Once you are in a park, ask about the interpretive naturalist programme, for information about the park environment. The park superintendent, an interpretive naturalist, or any park employee will be glad to acquaint you with the park's special features or regular services and facilities. Watch for these signs along the main highways. They will show the way to Ontario Provincial Parks.</p> <p><b>PROVINCIAL PARK</b></p>



